

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1822.

No. 197

HILLSBOROUGH, N.C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Negroes to Hire and Land to Rent.

ON Monday the 23d of December, at the house of Mrs. Jane Ray, will be hired for the year 1823, the negroes belonging to the late David Ray; and will be rented several tracts of land and a mill.

And on the 28th of December, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, will be hired the negroes of Strudwick's heirs.

James Webb.

Nov. 26. 44-4w

The Examination

OF the Students under the care of the Rev. William Bingham, will be held on the 9th and 10th of next month.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

Nov. 13. 44-2w

COTTON GIN.

THE subscribers have put into operation in Hillsborough a Cotton Gin, where cotton will be cleaned at short notice.

Kirkland & Webb.

Nov. 13. 44-

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N.B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44-ff

JUST PUBLISHED.

and for sale at this office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

39-

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains eight acres of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large parlor room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 8 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, bath, stable, carriage house, &c., and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27-ff

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away, or was stolen from the subscriber, about the 9th of November, just a brig of mulatto negro man—by the name of C. L. E. B. This boy is about 25 years of age, about six feet high, bad on when he went away a dark homespun coat and pantaloons, and a black cap. He is a blacksmith, and a tinsmith, and shoe maker by trade; is active and sensible, trim made and somewhat knock kneed. It is supposed that he may have procured a free pass. Any person who will apprehend the said boy and deliver him to the subscriber in Caswell county, or secure him in any jail where he can get him, shall receive the above reward.

David Mitchell.

Caswell county, N.C. Nov. 25. 46-3wp

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 5th of December, at the plantation of the subscriber two and a half miles north of Hillsborough all his stock of horses, Cows, Sheep, Pudding, Oats, Hay, one four horse Wagon, Ploughs, and Farming Utensils. A credit of six months will be given, upon bond and security.

Richard Peacock.

Nov. 12th, 1822. 44-3w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees,	at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breath Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce.

Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100-ff

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N.C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer,

in which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are at ended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged, and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion incited, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the moralized condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in sibylline ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this blindness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction and reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the jades stones; may not every admonition and reprimand examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive, and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefullness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year, and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

(Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.)

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
Over every land."

From the American Farmer.

TO CURE BACON.

VIRGINIA vs. BURLINGTON.

Richmond county, Va.

November 24th, 1822.

MR. SKINNER:

Having seen in the 20th No. of the 3d Vol. of your American Farmer, a refusal of one, who has been specially called on to communicate his knowledge or mode of curing Burlington hams, I cannot longer refrain from giving such information as I possess, in curing hams according to our Virginia mode, as practised by me for many years, and which on trial I am induced to believe, will be found fully equal, if not superior, to the Burlington or even the celebrated Westphalian. This I do with pleasure, having no secret to preserve, being no "bunker or trader."

My practice is as follows: first salt the pork by giving it a pretty good salting, and pack it away on boards or planks, with a slope sufficient to let the brine run off. In this situation it lies ten or twelve days, when it is taken up, and each piece wiped dry, with a coarse cloth, and to each ham is added a heap of tea spoonfuls of the best crystallized salt petre, by sprinkling over it, and rubbing it well in with the hand. It is then re-salted well again, and packed away on planks or boards laid horizontally, or in tight casks if you have them convenient, as it may then be an advantage to retain or preserve all the brine you can; whereas, the first brine I have found from experience to be of great injury, as it tends to putrescence and should by no means be reabsorbed by the meat laying in it after being extracted by the salt; as I conceive it to be that which produces the bugs and "skippeis" in the meat after it has been smoked. The time of putting on the salt petre is of much more importance than is supposed by those who have not made the trial, for if put on at the first salting, the meat is always dry, hard and too salt, but why it has this effect, I am not chaste enough to determine. On giving the meat a second salting I add to the salt as much brown sugar or molasses as will moisten or damp it, and as much of the common red pepper as will give the salt quite a red appearance. The pods are first dried before a fire or on a griddle, and then pounded tolerably fine in a mortar. The meat then lies about 5 or 6 weeks, when each piece should be rubbed well with hickory ashes, and hung up to smoke with the hock downwards, which prevents its drying and thereby retains its juices. The Liverpool sack salt, is what I have generally used, and I think it is much to be preferred to any other.

The smoke is generally made from chips raked up from the wood pile, with a little of the dust, doated, or rotten wood with it, to prevent a blaze, or clear fire and too great a heat, saw dust of hickory or oak is still better to make the smoke, to which is added two or three pods of red pepper each day.

After it is sufficiently smoked, which it will be in 5 or 6 weeks if regularly attended to, it is taken down and packed away in casks or boxes, with hickory ashes covering the meat entirely with them, and between each layer is put some thin slips of laths or boards to prevent each layer of meat pressing down and touching each other, and in the course of the summer it is taken out and sunned once or twice.

If it is intended for exportation, bran is the best thing to pack it in, for shipping, especially if it is intended for a southern market. By this mode of curing, my bacon has got the reputation (by those who have eat of it,) to be equal if not superior to any they ever tasted.

But I concur with Mr. Coxe, the writer in your 20th No. of the 3d Vol. That "a great deal depends upon the nature of the flesh of the several breeds of hogs" and the manner of raising and feeding. From the experience which I have had, I think a cross of one-fourth of the Chinese, on our common stock, which is a mixture of the English breed including the Parkinson, which we have among us, is the most delicate in flavor and taste and easier to be raised and kept fat, consuming less grain. The meat of those which are suffered to feed in the fields and woods, with a little feeding with grain until they are put up to fatten, are far superior to those which

are raised in the sty, and fed on grain and slops as is the northern custom. Their meat is much larger and coarser than ours, and may answer very well for salting and barreling up as pork, but by no means answers as well for bacon, being too coarse and strong in flavor.

The manner in which our hogs are raised and fed, and their size, I consider as the principal reasons why our Virginia hams have been so much approved of, both in this country and Europe. I have tried various ways to fatten hogs, after they have been put up for close fattening, but have never found any thing to equal Indian corn or corn meal; turnips, potatoes, peas, pumpkins, &c. will do very well when they are first put up, but must be left off some weeks before they are killed, in order to harden their fat, and give it a superior flavor by using Indian corn alone, with a little salt water, or a salt herring once or twice a week.

To make bacon of the most delicate flavor it should not exceed 160lb. in weight, and the great economy in salt and feeding, as well as preventing their becoming mischievous and troublesome on a farm, that I approve of col. Taylor's system of killing every hog on the farm every year, that is ten months or upwards old, except the breeders. I have followed this practice for about seven years, and have found a considerable profit in it, as hogs kept over two winters are very unprofitable, and their flesh by no means as delicate and sweet. Hogs from 10 to 21 months old, with a little more than ordinary keep with us (which is very ordinary indeed, as we generally leave them much to prowl and live for themselves) will weigh from 120 to 180 lbs. and the sweetest and most delicate flavored hams will not be found to exceed from 10 to 15 lbs. in the weight even of hogs of their age, and when older they are much coarser and less savory.

These, Mr. Skinner, are my ideas, obtained from experience and thrown together in a very home-spun manner, and should they on trial be found to please the palates of others and be generally adopted by them, I may be benefited instead of injured as was apprehended by a Burlington dealer, for as I sometimes travel from home, and am fond of good bacon, I may the oftener get a cut of ham after my own mode of curing. And with very great respect, and my sincere wishes for your success o r very useful paper.

I am your most obedient,

JNO. DARBY.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

THE GREAT RACE.

Through the politeness of a gentleman, we last night received by our express, the following particulars of the great race at Washington yesterday, between the horse Eclipse of New York, and Sir Charles.

Before the hour appointed for the start—ten minutes before that time, the course field was thronged with spectators of both sexes, and from almost every state in the union; to the number of from six to eight thousand.—A rumor having reached many of those upon the road from Baltimore, the evening previous, that in consequence of the lameness of Sir Charles, there would be no race, many were induced to remain at the taverns, until the National Intelligencer of the next morning expressed no such doubts. Every public house on the road near the ground, the night previous, was filled to such a degree that many were compelled to lie on the floor, or in the stable lofts.

One o'clock was the time fixed for the start—ten minutes before that time, the horses made their appearance. As rumor had nearly established the opinion, that there would be no race, and the lameness of the Virginia horse being apparent to every spectator, it now became a source of loud expressions of regret and disappointment. Nothing, however, appearing, from the conversation of the owner of Sir Charles to warrant such a conclusion, and the horses and riders preparing for the start, it was again believed that the race would take place. The drum was beat for mounting, and the track cleared, when the owner of Sir Charles proclaimed to the judges, that owing to the lameness of his horse, he could not run him, and rather than the large sum which individuals had bet, should be hazarded, he would give up the forfeit money (\$5000.) To give any idea of the mortification which this intelligence created in the crowd, is impossible.—Those who felt any interest in the success of the eastern horse, appeared to exult in his signal triumph, more especially when his rider walked him around the course; while the sad countenances of every Virginian seemed to mark his regret and disappointment.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Senate.

Friday, Nov. 22.

Mr. Glisson, from the committee appointed to draw up rules of order for the government of this house, made a report which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Spaight, the senate proceeded to the appointment of standing committees, which were made as follows: committee of propositions and grievances, Messrs. Baker of Brunswick, Flowers, Jones, Sneed, Outlaw, Williamson, Wall, and Shober.

On the committee of privileges and elections, Messrs. Troy, Bodie, Carson, Bray, Brownrigg, Hatch, Marshall, and Barringer.

On the committee of claims, Messrs. Ward, Peebles, Baird, Vanhook, Jockeys, Whitfield, Robinson, and McLean.

Saturday, Nov. 23

The following persons were appointed on the several select committees, on the governor's message, viz:

On internal improvements, Messrs. Branch, Hatch, Miller, Wade, and Jones.

On the militia and the public arms, Messrs. McKay, McLeary, Jockeys, Barringer, and Hooze.

On education, Messrs. Shober, Brownrigg, Legrand, George, and Sumner.

On the reports from the legislature of South Carolina and Massachusetts, Messrs. Graves, Carson, Blackwell, Sneed, and Wall.

On the report and resolutions received from Massachusetts, relative to the appropriation of a portion of the public lands, for education, Messrs. Outlaw, Baker of Brunswick, Baird, Parker, and Colloway.

On agriculture, Messrs. M'Kay, Williams, Culpepper, and Beasley.

On the judiciary, Messrs. Cameron, Seawell, Spaight, Troy, and Williamson.

On the repairs of the State House, Messrs. Baker, of Gates, Flowers, Robinson, Devane and Whitfield.

Mr. Cameron, presented a bill, to amend and act passed in 1810, to amend an act entitled an additional act to an act entitled *Feme Covert*, how to pass lands—which passed its first reading.

Mr. Jacobs presented the following resolution, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of revising, amending and consolidating, the several acts, and parts of acts, now in force, in this state, relative to executors and administrators—which was adopted.

Monday, November 25.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the following resolutions were adopted, viz: that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire, whether any alteration is necessary in the laws relative to the punishment of persons guilty of the offence of altering or defacing the marks or brands of others, and that they report by bill or otherwise:

And that the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying off the state into eight judicial districts, and appointing two additional judges, to hold the superior courts; and if inexpedient, whether any other alteration or amendment be necessary in the judiciary system of this state.

Mr. Culpepper presented a petition from the citizens of Camden county, praying the repeal of a law, passed in the year 1820, directing the manner in which property levied on by sheriff and constable shall be sold hereafter; also an act of 1821, directing the time and place of sales of lands and slaves under execution—which was referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Glisson, a bill to alter the name of Amos Brown Wallen, and to legitimate him—which, on its second reading, was rejected.

Mr. Troy, a bill to alter the times of holding the superior courts in the 5th circuit, which passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Spaight, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Williamson, a bill allowing to the state the right of peremptory challenge to jurors, in all prosecutions for capital offences, which passed its first reading.

Mr. McKay, a bill declaring what slaves and heating shall be merchantable, which passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Baker, of Gates, the same was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Baker, McKay, Baker, of Brunswick, Phelps, and Culpepper.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Baker, of Gates, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill declaring what slaves and heating shall be merchantable, reported the same with amendments, and the bill passed its first reading.

Messrs. Blackwell, Lindsay, Shober, Ward, and Troy, were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of issuing an additional quantity of treasury notes.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend an act relating to "Feme Coverts, how to pass lands," and after some discussion on an attempt to amend the bill, it passed its second reading.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Green, a bill exempting regular ministers of the gospel, of every denomination, from serving as jurors; and Mr. Sporen, a bill for the division of Rowan county, which bills passed their first readings.

Mr. Graves, a bill to fix the time of appointing the county trustee of Surry, which passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. M'Ray, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. M'Ray, Graves, Branch, Marshall, and Person, with instructions to prepare and report a general bill on the subject.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Raiborn presented a resolution proposing an allowance of — dollars as a compensation to James Patton, James Buchanan, and John Stephenson, for their services in examining the state road, from the Buncombe and Haywood lines to the Georgia line, as laid off by commissioners appointed for that purpose, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Ward proposed to divide the 1st and 6th divisions of militia, and moved that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of dividing these two divisions into three divisions and six brigades—which was agreed to.

The bill for the division of Rowan, and the bill for the exemption of ministers from serving as jurors, passed their 3d reading by a considerable majority.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Nov. 29.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, Resolved, that a committee be appointed, to revise the inspection laws, and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise; and Messrs. Nixon, Pugh, Bateman, Lamb, and Moore were named as the committee.

Mr. Mebane from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to repeal the second section of an act passed in 1821, respecting the supreme court, made a report recommending that the same be passed into a law: Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the senate, stating, that they had passed a bill concerning the town of Lumberton, and asking the concurrence of this house—which bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Henry, Resolved, that the committee on the judiciary, be instructed to inquire whether the act of 1821, requiring the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, to publish the same within three months after they have been made, has not been complied with; and if it has not, to inquire what other and more effectual provision ought to be made by law, to secure to the people, the accurate and punctual publication of such decisions.

On motion of Mr. Strange, a message was sent to the senate, proposing to raise a joint committee for the purpose of dividing the state into congressional districts, and stating that Messrs. H. Skinner, Jones, Blackledge, Cole, Dulaney, Hunt, Strange, Mebane, Hill, Fisher, Rea, Graham, of Rutherford, and Gordon, form the committee on the part of the senate—which resolution was concurred in, and the following gentlemen were named to compose the committee on the part of this house: Messrs. Henry, Skinner, Jones, Blackledge, Cole, Dulaney, Hunt, Strange, Mebane, Hill, Fisher, Rea, Graham, of Rutherford, and Gordon.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed a bill to amend an act passed in 1806, directing the sale of public lands adjoining the town of Smithville. It passed its first reading.

Mr. M'Cauley, presented a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1819, to appoint commissioners for the town of Chapel Hill, in Orange county—which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Henry, a message was sent to the senate, proposing to appoint a joint library committee, stating that Messrs. Henry, Graham of Newbern, and Broadnax, form this committee on the part of this house.

On motion of Mr. Boykin, Resolved, that a committee be appointed to take under consideration the laws respecting weights and measures, and that they report by bill or otherwise; Messrs. Boykin, J. Skinner, McLaurin, Carson and Frink were named as this committee.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Newbern, Resolved, that a committee be appointed, to whom shall stand referred all bills after their 2d reading, for correction—and Messrs. Graham, Strange, Henry, Turner, and Blair, were named as the committee.

On motion of D. L. Barringer, Resolved, that no resolution of a private nature shall be introduced in the house of commons, after the 9th of December next—which resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, that the committee on that part of the governor's message, which relates to the militia and the public arms, be instructed to inquire into the causes of the falling off in the returns of the effective militia of the state; and to report a bill amendatory of the existing laws, so as to insure, in future, correct and full returns of the militia, through the various grades of officers, from captains up to major generals; that the said committee also inquire into the propriety of repealing so much of the several acts now in force, as exempts from mustering at general reviews, the members of fire companies, incorporated by said acts; also to inquire whether any alterations are necessary in the existing laws providing for the safe-keeping and preservation of the public works of the state, to report by bill or otherwise.

A message was received from the senate, stating that in conformity with the joint rules of the two houses, they had appointed a committee of finance, con-

sisting of Messrs. M'Kay, Branch, Williamson, Seawell, Baker, of Gates, Spaight, Bethune, and Graves.

A message was returned from the senate, in answer to the foregoing, informing that body, that Messrs. Hill, Carson, Barringer, Jones, Jiggit, Blackledge, Ward and Henry, form the committee of Finance on their part.

A message was received from the senate, stating that Messrs. Cameron, M'Kay, and Brownrigg, form the library committee on the part of that house.

On motion of Mr. Hellen, Resolved, that a committee be formed on military land warrants; and Messrs. Hellen, Blackledge, R. A. Jones, J. M. Bryan, and Sneed were named as the committee.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

Mr. E. E. Graham, presented a resolution, that Judge Nash be paid the sum of — dollars for holding the special court of oyer and terminer, for the county of Craven, in January last—which resolution was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Hill, Resolved, that so much of the governor's message as relates to internal improvements, be referred to the standing committee on internal improvements—that so much as relates to education, be referred to the standing committee on education—and that so much as relates to agriculture be referred to the standing committee on agriculture.

A message was received from the senate, disagreeing to the proposition of this house, to appoint a joint committee, of one member from each of the congressional districts, for the purpose of dividing the state into congressional districts, agreeably to the last apportionment of representatives; and proposing, in another message, that a select joint committee be appointed to inquire, whether or not it be expedient, to make a new arrangement of the congressional districts of the state, taking into view the last census, and the apportionment by congress; and that the said committee consist of two members for each congressional district, one from each house, and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise: naming Messrs. Carson, M'Leary, Graves, Wade, Wall, Cameron, Sneed, Outlaw, Lindsay, Flowers, Baker of Brunswick, and Hatch, for the committee on the part of the senate—which resolution was concurred in, and the following gentlemen were named to compose the committee on the part of this house: Messrs. Henry, Skinner, Jones, Blackledge, Cole, Dulaney, Hunt, Strange, Mebane, Hill, Fisher, Rea, Graham, of Rutherford, and Gordon.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed a bill to amend an act passed in 1806, directing the sale of public lands adjoining the town of Smithville. It passed its first reading.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Graham, of Newbern, a bill to amend an act passed in 1798, for the better regulation of the town of Newbern.

Mr. Blackledge, a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1813, to amend an act passed in the year 1815, to incorporate a light infantry company in Newbern, which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. G. was referred to the military committee.

Mr. Blair, a bill to amend an act passed in 1821, regulating the fees of notaries.

Mr. Blackledge, a bill to alter the mode of electing sheriffs, and to vest the right thereof in the power of the people of the state—which bills passed their first readings, and the latter ordered to be printed.

Monday, Nov. 25.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be directed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alteration is necessary, in the laws relative to the payment of witnesses attending or who are summoned at trials before justices of the peace, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. M'Cauley, Resolved, That the committee on that part of the governor's message which relates to public buildings, be instructed to enquire into the cause of the large sum of money being expended in transporting the Statue of Washington from Wilmington to Raleigh.

On motion of Mr. Strange, the following amendment was added to the tales for the government of this house, viz, "That every member introducing a private petition shall, at the time, state its objects; and no petition shall be read at length in the House of Commons, except on motion."

A message was received from the Senate, proposing that the two houses, at their meeting to-morrow morning, ballot for a governor of the state—and nominating Gabriel Holmes for that office, which was concurred in.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to

repeal the second section of an act passed in 1821, respecting the Supreme Court. Mr. Blackledge moved that the report and bill be indefinitely postponed. The question thereon was determined in the negative, by yeas and nays, 96 to 50.

A number of private petitions were presented and referred.

The following bills were presented, viz.

By Mr. Beall, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1821, directing the time and place of sales of lands and slaves under execution, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clancy a bill to incorporate Ebenezer Lodge, No. 71, Hillsborough.

Mr. Bain, a bill to amend the first section of an act passed in the year 1821, for the better regulation of the county courts of Mecklenburg county.

Mr. Sidbury, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1821, increasing the rate of toll at the Big Bridge in the county of New Hanover.

Mr. Harbin, a bill to establish Ebenezer Academy in the county of Iredell, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

Which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Ward presented a bill to legitimate Harriet and Hester Mills, and Charlotte Merton, of the county of Onslow—which was referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, Resolved, that the committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of issuing a further amount in treasury notes, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise; ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. James Skinner, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the resolution directing the committee to enquire into the propriety of allowing a suitable compensation to Judge Nash for holding a court of oyer and terminer, made report, recommending the sum of \$122 to be paid him for his services.

Mr. Ward, from the balloting committee for governor, reported that Gabriel Holmes, esq. was duly elected.

Mr. Mebane, from the judiciary committee to whom was referred a resolution relative to the Reports of the Supreme Court, reported, as the best remedy in their opinion, to secure a speedy and punctual publication of the said reports, the passage of a bill accompanying the report, the object of which bill is to insure the regular publication of the reports.

Mr. Mebane, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to enquire whether any alterations are necessary in the laws relative to the payment of witness, in trials before justices of the peace, reported that it is unnecessary to make any alteration in said laws.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Graham, of Newbern, a bill to amend an act passed in 1798, for the better regulation of the town of Newbern.

Mr. Blackledge, a bill to amend an act passed in 1821, to prevent the hauling of seines between the New Inlet, near the mouth of Cape-Fear river and Bar and Howe's Inlet.

Mr. Boykin a bill to incorporate the town of Clinton, in Sampson county.

Mr. R. A. Jones, a bill to authorise Henry Smith to erect a gate on his land across a public road in Halifax county.

The Speaker laid before the house the report from the public treasurer, which was referred to the committee of finance and ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Received from the senate, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, ch. 105— to authorise the county court of Mecklenburg to appoint a committee on roads; also a bill to repeal an act passed in 1821, altering the time of holding the county courts of Burke, which bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Burgen, Resolved,

that the select committee on that part of the governor's message which relates to the militia, be directed to enquire into the expediency of revising and amending the militia laws, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to ballot to-morrow morning for a brigadier-general of the 15th brigade, and nominating Wm. D. Smith for that appointment.

On motion, a message was sent to the senate proposing to ballot on Monday week next, for a senator to congress.

The house considered the resolution relative to the issuing a further amount of treasury notes, which on motion of Mr. Martin, was amended, by striking

out the whole, except the word resolved, and substituting the following: That a select joint committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of issuing a further amount in treasury notes, that they have leave to confer with the treasurer of the state, and the directors of the State Bank on the subject, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Speight, a bill to repeal the first section of an act passed in 1821, to provide an additional fund for internal improvements—which was referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Underwood, a bill to authorise the county courts of Chatham and Randolph counties to appoint a committee of finance.

Jaine, Nash, Burke, and Henderson. These were all eminent men. Some of them were natives of the province, and entitled to great weight from their age, their fortune, and the extent and respectability of their connexions. From this band, Mr. Hooper, at an early age, with small estate, with but few connexions, and those few without influence, was selected for the most important public appointments, and that too at conjunctures which called for first rate talents and undaunted firmness.

How he advanced himself so highly in the esteem and confidence of the people of North-Carolina, we can at this time only conjecture. It was probably owing to the wider comprehension of his views, to the uncommon fervour of his zeal, to the fascinating splendor of his eloquence; and above all, to the extraordinary activity and perseverance of his exertions.

In 1775, Mr. Hooper was delegated by the assembly to congress, and continued in that capacity till 1777, at which time his private concerns compelled him to resign. The proceedings of the first congress, having been, from policy, conducted with great secrecy, the debates were not recorded. When Mr. Hooper first addressed that illustrious assemblage of compatriots, his speech occupied about half an hour; and it is said, upon authority which seems to be too respectable to be questioned, that he commanded the most profound silence, and was listened to with the most earnest attention. The encomium was however qualified with this observation, that the house was seized with astonishment at the display of such powers of eloquence from North-Carolina. He spoke, it is said, more than once on the floor of the house, and always inspired respect and admiration.

During the same period, he was a prominent member and distinguished speaker in the conventions which sat at Hillsborough and Halifax. At the convention which sat at the former place, in April 1776, he reported an address to the inhabitants of the British Empire. This was, without doubt, the exclusive production of his pen, and it was, at the time, universally admired. Many other public documents emanated from the same source.

On the most trying occasions, the loquacity and elasticity of his spirit were strikingly manifest. Events which cast a gloom over the minds of others, had no effect in damping his ardour, or in depressing his hopes. The disastrous result of the battle of Germantown, which spread dismay among the whigs, seemed to give fresh courage to his zeal. When the report of the battle reached Wilmington, he was among a party of patriotic friends who were overwhelmed with consternation. He instantly started from his chair, with unusual animation, and exclaimed, "We have been disappointed! No matter! Now we have become the assailants, there can be no doubt of the issue."

Johnston sometimes endeavoured to restrain him, what he considered an excess of zeal. "I have," said that great patriot and statesman, "I have resolved to stake my life and my fortune in the contest for liberty, but I am not without painful apprehensions of the result. I am indeed afraid that when independence shall have been achieved, talents and virtue may be thrown into the shade, and the mob may govern." In relating this anecdote to me, in May 1802, Judge Johnston thought that his prediction was rapidly fulfilling.

In the early part of the revolutionary war, Mr. Hooper's name was extremely obnoxious to the British officers. The captain of a sloop of war, stationed in the river Cape Fear, meanly descended to fire a house which he had built about three miles below Wilmington.

On his return to private life, his family resided at his seat on Masonborough Sound, about eight miles from Wilmington. There he continued to king part, as occasion required, in public measures, until January 1781. At this time a force, under Major Craig, arrived in Cape Fear river. Mr. Hooper found it necessary to remove his family; and having no place to resort to less dangerous, he removed them to Wilmington, preferring to trust them to the humanity of an open enemy rather than suffer them to remain exposed in a predatory warfare. He sought

* Archibald Maclaine.

† Abner Nash, afterwards governor Nash.

‡ Thomas Burke, afterwards gov. Burke.

§ Richard Henderson, for sometime judge Henderson.

|| He had made arrangement for taking refuge in one of the French West India islands

for safety for himself, by flight into the country. His family remained at Wilmington without any outrage, until October 1781, when they, with others, were ordered, at a short notice, to leave the town. Mr. Hooper and his family returned to it immediately after its evacuation by the enemy, in November the same year; and shortly afterwards removed to Hillsborough, in Orange county. After this, and until about 1787, he continued to hold a distinguished rank in the councils of his country, and to maintain a very high station at the bar. Speaking of him, the late Judge Iredell observed, that his latest exertions were equal to the most splendid of his meridian days.

Meeting with opposition in his elections, Mr. Hooper became soured*, and seemed inclined to retire. He gradually relaxed his exertions, and at length withdrew wholly from public life. His withdrawal excited much speculation. Some ascribed it to a solicitude for the interests of his family, which had suffered much by his devotion to the public weal; and others attributed it to disgust occasioned by some legislative measures of the state. It is probable, however, from circumstances, that a union of both causes influenced him. The few years which he lived after his retirement, were spent in domestic enjoyment, for which, indeed, he was better fitted by his temper and sensibilities, than for public life. He died October 1790, in the forty-ninth year of his age, at Hillsborough, leaving a widow, two sons and a daughter, all of whom, except Mrs. Elizabeth Watters, of Hillsborough, are deceased. There survive also, of his descendants, three grandsons, children of his eldest son William, to wit, William, pastor of the Episcopal church and superintendent of the academy in Fayetteville; Thomas, a lawyer; and James, a merchant, all residents of the same place.

In person, he was of the middle size, elegantly formed, delicate rather than robust. His countenance was pleasing, and indicated intelligence. His manners were polite and engaging. With his intimates and friends, his conversation was frank and animated, enlivened by a vein of pleasing humour, and abounding with the images of playful irony. It was sometimes tingued with the severity of sarcasm, and sometimes marked by comprehensive brevity of expression. His father, himself a model of colloquial excellence, had cultivated this talent, in his son, with great assiduity.

From the same preceptor, he learned the art, rarely attained, of reading with elegance. In this respect the grace and propriety which marked his manner, communicated, it is said, a pleasure even when he read cases from the law reporters, or the ordinary documents of a suit in court. In mixt society, he was apt to be reserved. Sincerity was a striking feature in his character. He never practised disguise. Hospitality he carried to excess.

in the event of the success of the British arms. Mrs. Hooper understood him, that an arrangement of this kind was projected by all the members of congress, and that it was undertaken by the French minister. An exile such as this, would have been less irksome to him than to many of his compatriots. His father, who was intimately acquainted with French, gave him a critical knowledge of that language, and it is probable that he would soon have acquired fluency in speaking it.

* He was probably soured, by finding himself in collision with some of his compatriots and best friends. Maclaine, who was one of these, became irritated by the difference of opinion between them. After the ratification of the treaty of peace, Maclaine was anxious to shield the disaffected from persecution, and in the pursuit of this object he exercised no address. Mr. Hooper, who no doubt coincided with him, so far as respected the justice and humanity of this course, thought that great prudence and circumspection ought to be observed; and this prudence and circumspection was the more necessary on his part, from the circumstance of all of his connections having espoused the royal cause.

Aware that his station was such that he ought to be above suspicion, he suppressed, on the occasion, the best and warmest feelings of his heart. In a letter to a friend, dated 18th of February, 1783, Maclaine adverse to Mr. Hooper's conduct, in this respect, and in the asperity of his temper puts construction on it, which in his cooler moments, he would have retracted. In this letter, he speaks, in the style of complaint, of the superiority which Mr. Hooper's education gave him, of the deference paid to him by friends, and of the homage he received from Johnston, and adds, "I never pay him any compliments, but on the contrary, have opposed him."

On his return from the assembly, which met for the purpose of camping into effect the State Constitution, many inquiries were made by the crowd which collected around him, relative to the powers confided to the several departments of the government. Mr. Hooper having satisfied curiosity as to other particulars, one of the crowd asked, "and what powers, sir, have the assembly given to the governor?" "Power, sir," replied Mr. Hooper, "to sign a receipt for his salary."

In his domestic relations, he was affectionate and indulgent. Failings he certainly had; but they were not such as affected the morality of his private, or the integrity of his public conduct.

As a writer, we cannot fairly graduate his pretensions. The letters of Hampden, which would have furnished the best criterion for this purpose, have perished with the prints which contained them.

As a letter writer, he was, I think, deficient in ease and simplicity; but his epistolary compositions must have been unequalled. Major Craig intercepted one of these, which impressed him with such an exalted opinion of the writer, that afterwards, when Mr. Hooper, accompanied by Maclaine, visited Wilmington, under the protection of a flag of truce, Craig scarcely noticed the latter, while to Mr. Hooper he paid the most marked and respectful attention.

On all important occasions, he was called upon, by the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, to exercise his pen. A very flattering testimony to his talents, considering the number of eminent men who then resided in the same part of the country, some of whom had cultivated the art of composition with great success. Among these, were Marjaine, Eustace, Lloyd, Pennington and Moore.

In classical learning and in literary taste, he had few superior; yet he was never ostentatious in the display of these qualifications. He possessed a talent for elegant versification, which he exercised in his moments of recreation. His ode on the birth day of Washington, which circulated only among a few friends, was pronounced, by a competent judge, superior to any which had been published*. I have never been able to procure the manuscript.

Among his friends, were some of opposite political principles, but it produced no change of regard towards them, nor did he in any instance depart from an inherent benevolence, by becoming the persecutor of any one on account of his principles or prejudices.

In his private concerns, his probity and honor were unimpeached. His estate was moderate; and it was not avurious.

His religion was that of a sincere Christian, free from bigotry to any sect or denomination.

He appears to have been free from envy. In a letter to Maclaine, he describes the death of Judge Henderson in a strain of enthusiastic admiration of the talents of that extraordinary man.

After John Haywood, now Judge Haywood, appeared at the bar, and before his faculties were developed, or perhaps even known to himself, he had to contend with men of great intellectual powers and profound legal science. Mr. Hooper sustained him in the unequal contest. This patronage of rising merit, if it arose from generous feeling, is worthy of mention; and it is not less worthy to be noted if it arose from a sentiment of friendship, for that revered personage, who has rendered the name of Haywood dear to the people of North Carolina, whose boundless benevolence pointed him out as the Atticus of his native state, until more recent events presented him in the sterner aspect of Attitudes the just.

His penetration into character, was obvious in the choice of his friends. He always selected them from the most worthy; and he experienced, in every instance, that warm reciprocal attachment which was due to the ardour and constancy of his friendship.

The champion of that illustrious band, which in North Carolina first opposed the encroachments of arbitrary power, no man ever entered into the public service on more correct principles, or with purer or more disinterested motives. When he engaged in revolutionary measures, he was fully aware of the dangers to which he exposed his person and estate; yet in spite of untoward events, his enthusiasm never abated, his firmness never forsook him. In times the most disastrous, he never desponded, but sustained his situation with increased intrepidity.

ALLISTRENS.

* In 1789.
† John Haywood, treasurer of the state.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Paisley, Mr. Joseph Faustett to Miss Polly Tinian, youngest daughter of R. Tinian, esq. all of this county.

On the same day by the Rev. John Campbell, Mr. James Cheek to Miss Deborah Wallis, all of this county.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, MARKET-STREET.
Baltimore, Nov. 10, 1822.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in consequence of the already extensive sales of DECEMBER, in the City of BALTIMORE, and will be completed in ten drawings only.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE STATE LOTTERY ARE

20,000 Dollars. | 10,000 Dollars. | 5,000 Dollars.

10,000 Dollars. | 5,000 Dollars. | 3,000 Dollars.

&c. &c.—not near Two Blanks to a Prize—the whole to be floating, and payable in Cash.

WHOLE TICKETS, \$10.—HALVES, \$5.—QUARTERS, \$2 50.—EIGHTHES, \$1 25.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore;

Where, in the two last State Lotteries, were sold the great Capital of 40,000 dollars to a gentleman in Albemarle County, Virginia—the 10,000 dollars to a gentleman in Lancaster, Ohio, besides no less than SEVEN CAPITALS of 5,000 dollars each, to various parts of the Union.

If in addition to the above, the unparalleled success attending distant Adventures in COHEN'S OFFICE, was again evidenced in the Monument Lottery, which was finished last month—the TWO HIGHEST CAPITALS, and numerous others, were sold at COHEN'S, viz.—No. 17973, the great capital of 30,000 dollars, in a Whole Ticket to a gentleman of Alexandria—No. 5332, the capital of 20,000 dollars, in Shares, one half owned in Norfolk, Va.—besides No. 3218, a prize of 5,000 dollars, to a gentleman of Philadelphia.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, (post paid,) or by private conveyance, inclosing the Cash or a razee, in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR.—Baltimore.

* COHEN'S "Lottery Gazette and Register," which is published every Week, will contain the Official list of each drawing, and will be forwarded throughout the Lottery, gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.—Those who wish to receive the drawings will do so on it when they send on their Orders.

Baltimore, Nov. 10, 1822.

47-3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises of the summer session of

the Hillsborough Academy closed on the 22d day of November last, by a public examination of the students. The trustees who were present, would do themselves injustice by withholding the expression of their high and entire approbation of the manner in which the boys acquitted themselves. It is not their object at this time to enumerate the different studies of the various classes, or to discriminate the merits of the competitors for distinction; all were approved, with a very few exceptions—nearly so—and many acquitted themselves in a manner which would have done honour to years much more mature.

The examination evinced, in the most satisfactory manner, that the time of the boys had been industriously improved, both by themselves and their teacher. The abilities of Mr. Rogers as a teacher of youth, require no eulogium from this board; they are well known and duly appreciated. The trustees of this institution believe they run no risk in recommending it to the public patronage. Its advantages are many and striking. Situated in a healthy climate, in the midst of a moral and religious society, under the direction of an able and laborious teacher; it is thought that the youth sent here will enjoy advantages not surpassed in any academy. And when it is recollect'd that this institution is, what every other in the state should be, literally a school preparatory to the university, it will readily be perceived that boys instructed here will have a decided advantage over those instructed elsewhere. An uniform plan of instruction, which should be adopted by all the academies in the state, has long been desired by those who have turned their attention to the subject, and the diversity of plans which have, and still do exist, has been felt to be a great evil. The studies of the youth in the Hillsborough Academy are conducted under the superintendence of the president and faculty of the University. The professor of languages, with such other members of the board as can conveniently spared, attend the examinations—So that a boy's progress, from the time he enters the academy until he closes his course there, is witnessed by those to whom it is to be entrusted his future succeeding course; and when a boy passes through all the classes here, he enters immediately, without any additional examination, into the freshman class at college. These are some few of the advantages attending this institution, from its local situation. Its character is already high—we trust its future management will not have a tendency to diminish public confidence.

After John Haywood, now Judge Haywood, appeared at the bar, and before his faculties were developed, or perhaps even known to himself, he had to contend with men of great intellectual powers and profound legal science. Mr. Hooper sustained him in the unequal contest. This patronage of rising merit, if it arose from generous feeling, is worthy of mention; and it is not less worthy to be noted if it arose from a sentiment of friendship, for that revered personage, who has rendered the name of Haywood dear to the people of North Carolina, whose boundless benevolence pointed him out as the Atticus of his native state, until more recent events presented him in the sterner aspect of Attitudes the just.

Will also be sold at the same time and place, a quantity of Fodder, Oats and Hay, and Stock of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils.

Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown it by applying on the Saturday preceding the sale.

Thos. Hastings, Executor.

Dec. 3.

47-3d

Negroes to Hire.

ON Saturday the 28th of December, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, will be hired Jim, a blacksmith, Stephen, a carpenter, and Duncan, a farmer, negroes belonging to the estate of Ann Whited, deceased.

Levi Whitted, Guardian.

Dec. 3.

47-

NOTICE.

LAST of mislaid a note of hand for one hundred dollars, in which Sterling Harris was principal and John J. Carrington security, Harrison Parker witness, dated some time in May or June 1821, and payable the 25th of December following. All persons are hereby forewarned trading for said note, as no transfer of it has ever been made.

Wm. Carrington, Jr.

Orange county, Nov. 30.

47-

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

OST in Hillsborough, at the general muster on the 3d of October last, a Horseman's Pistol, brass mountings, London make, dock springs on rollers, stamped "W. Ketland," the ramrod mahogany. A new twilled saddle blanket was also lost at the same time. Five dollars reward will be given for the detection of the thief and the recovery of the articles, or two and a half dollars for the pistol and blanket alone.

Thomas Bilbo.

Dec. 3.

47-3w

WANTED

Dec. 3.

47-

1600 lbs. PORK.

Inquire at this Office.

Dec. 3.

47-

Negroes to Hire and Land to Rent.

ON Monday the 23d of December, at the house of Mrs. Jane Ray, will be hired for the year 1823, the negroes belonging to the late David Ray; and will be rented several tracts of land and a mill.

And on the 28th of December, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, will be hired the negroes of Strudwick's heirs.

James Webb.

Nov. 2

LINES

Written on a Visit to the interesting Sabbath School at Lake Lane, Portsea, (Eng.)

So doubly blest th' suspicious day
This edifice was plan'd;
And may immortal gifts repay
The Spunder's liberal hands.
Angels with joy beheld it rise,
To train immortals to the skies.

How sweet to mark the artless throng,
To hear th' ingenuous youth
Raise with one voice the infant song,
And learn the word of truth;
Delightful work! his path to trace,
Who died to save our ruin'd race.

Now fancy o'er life's little span,
Glances h'r busy eyes,
And sees them bear the name of man—
Industrious, good and wise;
Bids them each useful art employ,
Anticipates their future joy.

With quenchless zeal some Whifield may
From hence arise and shine,
To wipe the wretch's tears away,
And heal with balm divine;
With winning eloquence to tell,
What glories in Emmanuel dwell.

Some of the little ones may live
To adorn their country's name;
Indulgent Heaven by them may give
Fresh lustre to her fame.
Some may the blessed gospel bear
To distant lands and plant it there.

Perhaps the eye of Heaven may view,
Some infant Milton here;
Perhaps some youthful Howard too,
To every age still dear;
Perhaps some Wilberforce—again
Pleading with zeal the rights of men.

And many to this honour'd spot,
On God's eventful day,
(O, happy enviable lot!)
Grateful shall point and say,
There—there—to us the bliss was given,
To seek and find the path to Heaven!

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

APPRENTICES.

The more we contemplate this matter, the more does its importance enlarge. Without going into any refined calculation, for the case does not require it, one fact is evident, that the labouring class of the community support all the other classes.—Let us not be misunderstood; we do not mean a gratuitous, or charitable support; the industrious man receives his reward in his wages. We mean that labour is vitally essential to the preservation of human life and human comfort, and that without it no man can exist, not only in a social, but even in a savage state. If the farmer does not sow his field, the soil remains destitute of a crop; this is labour—if the harvest is not gathered, all the munificence of nature runs to waste—this likewise is labour—if the grain is not ground into flour, we shall be destitute of bread—this is labour also—if the baker does not knead and bake the grain prepared for his industry by the miller, the community will again suffer for the want of this life-sustaining article.—It is true that the farmer—the miller and the baker all receive the rewards of their industry—they have likewise their wants which they are incapable of supplying by the work of their own hands, and this exchange of the productions of labour constitutes what is called commerce.

—This is what we mean when we say, that the labouring class support all the other classes. But people are prone to attach ideas of servility to labour, as if there was something dishonourable in a compliance with the divine injunction, “in the sweat of thy face, thou shalt eat thy bread.” There is no condition in life, better calculated than that of a laborious mechanic, for a man to feel and realize a proper sense of his own dignity and independence. He retires to his meals, from the fatigues of the day, with a full conviction that his sturdy hand has earned the refreshments of his table.—He feels that his wealthy neighbour cannot enjoy even his opulence without assistance. His time never hangs heavy upon his hands, and his robust frame, and his hardy sinews attest how essential this exercise is to the health of his body. He progresses onwards, and as it were by inches to competence, and he learns the practical lessons of economy and frugality in his family expenditures. Removed from the vices and gorgeous temptations of fashionable life, he knows how to bridle his ambition; he feels the blessings of the family hearth, and can look without a sigh on the gaudy pageantry of the day. This is a true moral independence—this curb on our un-gly desires, this temperance in the exercise of all our wishes, are the very waterfalls that constitute valua-

ble citizens. It should be the pride, as undoubtedly it is the right of a labouring man, to indulge in such ideas. Boys that are put out as apprentices to a mechanical profession, are taken many times from a state of poverty and ignorance, and prepared for fulfilling afterwards, stations so honourable. If they would but properly comprehend the full extent of such benefits, they would see nothing but their future honour, dignity and independence in their own indentures. They are learning, not as they are too prone to believe, the alphabet of servitude and degradation, but the rudiments of faith, industry, punctuality, economy, and all those virtues that decorate and adorn the family hearth. They are now giving pledges to their masters of what their future characters will be when they in their turn, will be called upon to perform their part on the grand theatre of human life. It is a noble sight, and one of the best symptoms of the long continuance of our free republican institutions, when we behold apprentices alert, vigilant and industrious, prompt to learn and zealous to excel. They may hear of naval, or of military glory; but their's is a glory more permanent. The state calls, but hers and ours; and now end then for heroes?—it is only during the period of carnage and war, of butchery, and of blood. The glory of a labouring man, is connected with all that is dear in human life—it is identified with peace and contentment, with the early smoke that rises from the family cottage—with the bleat of the merry flock—with the ripening harvest that seems to nod, as if impatient of the sickle. These triumphs are not won by blood and carnage—they are pacific victories, and let it be remembered, that the Saviour of the world, is called the Prince of PEACE.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Extract from Miss Wright's View of Society and Manners in America.

One of the finest steam boats ever built in the United States lately ran upon this inland sea, and was destroyed, ten days since, by fire, in a manner truly terrible. The captain of the vessel had fallen sick, and entrusted its management to his son, a young man just turned of one-and-twenty. Making for St. John's with upwards of forty passengers, they encountered the equinoctial gale which blew with violence right ahead. The fine vessel, however, encountered it bravely, and dashed onwards through the storm, until an hour after midnight she had gained the broadest part of the lake. Some careless mortal, who had been to seek his supper in the pantry, left a candle burning on a shelf, which after some time, caught another which was ranged above.

The passengers were asleep or at least quiet in their berths, when a man at the engine perceived, in some dark recess of the vessel, an unusual light—Approaching the spot, he heard the crackling of fire, and found the door of the pantry a glowing and tremulous wall of embers. He had scarcely time to turn himself, ere he was enveloped in flames; rushing past them he attempted to burst into the ladies' apartment by a small door which opened into the interior of the vessel, it was locked on the inside, and the noise of the storm seemed to drown all his cries and blows. Hurrying upon the deck, he gave the alarm to the captain, and flew to the women's cabin. Ere he leaped down the stairs, the flames had burst through the inner door, and had already seized upon the curtains of the bed next to it. You may conceive the scene which followed.

In the mean time the young captain roused his crew and his male passengers, warning the pilot to make for the nearest island. Summoning his men around him, and stating to them that all the lives on board could not be saved in the boats, he asked their consent to save the passengers, and take death with him. All acquiesced unanimously, and hastened to let down the boats. While thus engaged, the flames burst through the decks, and shrouded the pilot, the mast, and the chimney, in a column of flames. The helmsman, however, held to the wheel until his limbs were scorched and his clothes half consumed upon his back. The unusual heat round the boiler gave double impetus to the engine. The vessel dashed madly through the waters, until she was in a few rods of land. The boats were down, and the captain and his men held the shrieking women and children in their arms, when the helm gave way, and the vessel turning from the wind,

flew backwards, whirling round and round from the shore. None could approach to stop the engine; its fury however, soon spent itself, and left the flaming wreck to the mercy of the winds and waves. With dreadful struggles, the naked passengers got into the boats, and received the women and children from the hands of the captain and the crew, who while the flames whirled over their heads, refused their solicitations to enter the overburdened banks, and pushed them off from the fire which had nearly caught their sides. It was now discovered that one woman and a youth of sixteen had been forgotten. Hurrying them to the windward of the flames, the youth was bound to a plank, and a skilful swimmer of the crew leapt with him into the lake. The captain, holding the frantic woman in his arms, stood upon the edge of the scorching and crackling wreck, until he saw the last of his companions provided with a spar, and committed to the waves, then throwing from him with one arm a table which he had before secured for the purpose, and with the other grasping his charge, he sprang into the waves. The poor woman, mad with terror, seized his throat as he placed and held her upon the table; forced to disengage himself, she was borne away by the waves; he tried to follow, and saw her for the last time clinging to a burning mass of the vessel. One last shriek, and the poor creature was overwhelmed in flood and fire. Swimming round the blazing bulk, and calling aloud to such of his companions as might be within hearing, to keep near it, he watched for the falling of a spar. He seized one which yet on fire, and quenching it, continued to float round the wreck, deeming that the light might be a signal, should the boats be able to return; but these had to row, heavily laden, six miles through a mountainous sea. It was long before they could make the land, and then, leaving their helpless freight naked on the shore of a desert island, in the dark and tempestuous night, they turned to seek the drowning heroes.

The day broke while they were labouring against the roaring elements, seeking in vain the extinguished beacon that was to guide their search; at length a blackened atom appeared upon the top of a wave; stretched upon it was a human figure. It was, I rejoice to say, the young captain—senseless, but the generous soul not quite departed. He is alive and doing well. One other of these devoted men was picked up late in the morning, and wonderfully restored to life, after having been eight hours swimming and floating on the water. Seven perished.

The citizens of Burlington hastened with clothing and provisions to the sufferers on the island; took them to their homes, and nursed them with affectionate solicitude.

The blackened wreck of the Phoenix is now lying in the midst of the lake, upon a reef of rocks, to which it was drifted by the storm.

From the R. Island Religious Intelligence.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

Among the various considerations, that give dignity to human nature, there is none more exalting, than the contemplation of the immortality of the soul.—That this life is but the commencement of our being, that the present world is only a nursery, where we are brought into existence, and flourish for a season, in order afterwards to be removed to another and more permanent state, is a reflection fraught with consequences, at once pleasing, serious, and sublime.

—Such a reflection tends greatly to remove the inquietude anxiety, and gloomy apprehensions, which so naturally accompany the thoughts of dissolution; and which arise chiefly from our ignorance with respect to the nature of that change, which we denominate death. In consequence of this ignorance, our imagination, which delights in traversing the unknown regions of futurity, and in tracing the limits of possibility, not unfrequently suggests the unwelcome and disquieting thought, that death may be the termination even of the soul's existence.—Though this is to be considered as a bare suggestion of imagination, unsupported, and even contradicted by the conclusions of reason, yet such and so strong is our love of existence, that we are instantly alarmed at the thought of annihilation, and eagerly grasp at whatever has a tendency to relieve the mind from the awful apprehension of losing “this pleasing anxious being,” and “falling into nought.”

Besides the pleasure accompanying this reflection, it carries with it considera-

tions of the most serious and solemn nature. If we are destined to a future and interminable existence, if death is but a removal from this to another state, it is natural to inquire what, in that state, will be our situation? Will our future happiness or misery depend upon our present conduct? These are questions involving what is most dear and valuable to man. They include the foundation of all his hopes, and all his fears! Since, therefore, these questions very naturally rise from the doctrine of the soul's immortality, this reflection is intimately connected with considerations of a serious and solemn nature; considerations no less serious and no less solemn than everlasting happiness or everlasting misery. The reflection on the immortality of the soul is not only pleasing and serious, but it is truly and wonderfully sublime. What can give us more sublime and exalted conception of the wisdom and goodness of God, than the consideration that we, his dependent offspring, are to live for ever; that we shall be transplanted from this to a more congenial soil, where we may be, to all eternity, making new accessions of knowledge and happiness? What can give us more elevated ideas of the noble and exalted rank, to which we are raised, in the scale of being, than the thought, that within our bosoms are planted the seeds of immortality! How grand, how nobly enabling the reflection, that when this earth with all its appendages, shall have been dissolved; when the heavens shall have been rolled together as a scroll; when the sun, that now cheers and enlightens this vast system of worlds, shall have been blotted from the face of nature; we shall then have but just commenced our existence; that we may then continue to enlarge our capacities, and may be perpetually advancing towards the perfection of Him, who is the author of perfection, and the original source of all good.

Anecdote of Mons. De Sartine.

An Irish gentleman, who wished to purchase an estate in France, lodged his money in the hands of a banker, who took it, as is common on the continent, without giving the gentleman a voucher; but lodged it in an iron chest, and gave to the gentleman the key. When the contract for the purchase was made, he called on his banker to receive his cash, when the latter peremptorily denied his having received any such sum, or having any money transaction whatever with the gentleman.

In this dilemma the injured party was advised to apply to M. de Sartine, and he accordingly did so, and told him his story. The minister sent for the banker, and asked him, if he had not received such a sum? The banker steadfastly denied it. “Very well (replied M. de Sartine) then sit down and write a letter which I shall dictate to you, and you shall continue in the room with me until the answer arrives.” Paper was brought, and Sartine dictated, and made him write a letter to his wife, to the following effect:—“My dear wife, you must immediately send to me the sum which Mons. — left in my hands, and which was deposited originally in the iron chest, in the compting-house, but was removed you know whither. You must send it immediately; or else I shall be sent to the Bastile. I am already in the hands of justice.” The banker started—“Mons. Diu! (said he) must I send this letter to my wife?”—“You must (says the minister) I dare say if you are guilty of the robbery, your wife, who is remarkable for her ingenuity, was privy to it, and she will obey your commands; if you are innocent, she cannot comprehend the order which you send, and will say so in the answer. We will make the experiment, and if you resist, you shall go immediately to the bastile.”

The resolution was decisive. The letter was sent, and in less than an hour the money was brought in the bags in which it was originally deposited by the owner. M. de Sartine discharged the banker, telling him the matter should be kept a secret, provided he acted with more faith and honesty for the future.

From the New York Recorder.

We have seldom heard a better story, or a finer reward for curiosity, than the substance of the following article. Having heard the circumstance related, in casual conversation, we could not forbear to throw it in some degree of form, and record it, for the entertainment of our readers.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Love and Prudence.—A young gentleman, who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and who

had turned his attention to the “greatest” beauties of the day, selected at length, for his particular address, a lady, who was reputed rich as well in the “matter of lucre,” as in personal and mental accomplishments. He felt the charms of his fair one stealing over his senses, and casting a “witching spell” upon all his faculties. But, like a discreet young man, before he was too far gone, he wanted to make assurance doubly sure—and to leave no “loop wherein to hang a doubt” touching the worldly possessions of his beloved. Fane, it is true, had spoken her wealthy, but fame had a cruel fashion of exaggerating, in these matters. In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so “madly” in love, but he was able to preserve some “method” in it. And before the glorious passion reached its crisis, he had the singular prudence to examine the records, and so obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charmer! How happy was he to find that her estate was clear; and for once even more valuable than rumour had proclaimed it.

Flying, then, on the wings of love to the dwelling of his fair one—in good set phrase, he declared his affection for her—made a tender of his heart and hand—and besought her to smile upon his passion, and make him happy. But the flattering tale of hope was not to be realized—The star of our lover's happy fortune had, alas! not yet cast its silver light above the horizon! By some means, it happened the young lady had been apprised of the extent of her lover's curiosity—and, in the midst of his descent upon the flames, sad and dire, and Cupid—she very composedly drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him, made this reply—“Although I may not profit by your very favorable sentiments towards me—still I cannot think of your being a loser on my account.—As you have been at the expense of a “search” I must insist upon being allowed to replace the amount so expended. So saying, she put an eighteen penny piece in her lover's hand, and he went his way!

A country parish in New Hampshire proposed to their pastor to raise his salary from \$250 to \$300 per annum. “Spare me, my Christian friends,” replied the worthy man, “it is a weary burden to collect \$250; I should be worn to death by trying to scramble together the \$300.”

A soldier of general Marion's brigade, named Livingstone, an Irishman by birth, meeting an armed party on a night profoundly dark, suddenly found a horseman's pistol applied to his breast, and heard the imperious command, “Declare instantly to what party you belong, or you are a dead man.” The situation being such as to render it highly probable that it might be a British party, he very calmly replied, “I think, sir, it would be a little more in the way of civility if you were to drop a hint, just to let me know which side of the question you are pleased to favour.” “No jesting,” replied the speaker; “declare your principles, or die.” “Then, by J——,” rejoined Livingstone, “I will not die with a lie in my mouth. American to extremity, you scoundrel—do your worst, and be damned to you.” “You are an honest fellow,” said the inquirer—“we are friends—and I rejoice to meet a man faithful as you are to the cause of our country.”

A familiarity with vicious scenes and characters is seldom profitable. Man does not want to be taught how bad he may be. He who generally finds himself privileged to grow worse—and he who continually looks into the mirror reflecting nothing but bad faces, is not unlikely to deem himself handsome enough, whilst he has a single feature better than the rest.

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

DR. O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly. Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported. Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Burton's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of ADAMS & YOUNG, are requested to come forward and settle the same before the first day of December next; as these accounts which remain unsettled on that day will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

Wm. H. Adams.

Nov. 4.